

2. Mr. D. B. Ramachandra Mudaliar the permanent Superintendent was on leave preparatory to retirement for four months from 1st July 1923, and Mr. B. Puttaiya, Assistant Superintendent acted for him during the period of leave and was appointed Superintendent from 1st November 1923.

3. The opening balance of stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,735. The value of stock received and issued during the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,875 and Rs. 1,54,207 respectively. The balance of stock at the end of the year was worth Rs. 44,104. All the articles purchased by the Stationery Depot were of foreign origin except candles of the value of Rs. 492 which were made in Mysore and brown cartridge paper of the value of Rs. 5,569 which was manufactured in Travancore. The candles of local manufacture are reported to have proved unsatisfactory. Stationery of the value of Rs. 58,253 (as against Rs. 86,513 during 1922-23) was supplied to the Press during the year, the large decrease being due to the use wherever possible of paper which had been printed on one side. Stationery was supplied during the year to 45 offices in addition to those previously on the list. The purchases of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,000 as against Rs. 1,45,000 in 1922-23. The expenditure of the Stationery Depot was Rs. 7,750 as against Rs. 8,080 and the handling and storage charges worked out to 5 per cent.

4. The number of indents for forms received was 371 as against 276 in the previous year.

5. During the year, the Superintendent visited Chikmagalur and inspected 19 offices at that place.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIA

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

READ—

1. Government Order No. 8036-84—Med. 24-13-13, dated the 24th February 1914, sanctioning a Scheme for the Improvement of the Malnad.

2. Government Order No. 6561-3—San. 72-17-2, dated the 22nd May 1918, directing the continuance of the Malnad Improvement Scheme for a further period of five years.

3. Government Order No. G. 24560-6—San. 7103-20-1, dated the 18th June 1921, directing that the work of the Malnad Improvement Committees be suspended during the year 1921-22, and that the same be transferred to the Medical and Sanitary Departments and the local bodies concerned and ordering the discontinuance of the temporary establishment and allowances sanctioned under the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

ORDER No. L. 2891-904—SAN. 28-24-1, DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1924.

The Malnad Improvement Scheme was introduced by the Government in 1914, in a comprehensive order laying down the lines of action to check the further deterioration of the population of the Malnad, which has been in evidence from the Census Reports of the past two decades, both physical and economical.

2. Government consider that the time has now come for examining the working of the scheme with a view to estimate how far these special measures have been successful and what modifications, if any, are necessary to suit altered conditions. The main lines of the scheme which has been under operation are as follows:

- (i) Medical Relief and Vaccination;
- (ii) Provision of Drinking Water Wells;
- (iii) Improvement of sanitation by encouraging the clearance of rank vegetation;
- (iv) Concessions to settlers; and
- (v) Other miscellaneous propaganda work.

3. The total amount allotted in the Budgets from 1913-14 up to date for carrying on this work was Rs. 12,77,000, of which, nearly Rs. 9,14,748 have been spent under the various heads, including the establishment charges which come up nearly to one-half of this amount, viz., Rs. 4,07,537.

4. Under Medical Relief, the following Dispensaries were newly established:—
 (i) Eight Stationary Dispensaries;
 (ii) Seven Semi-itinerant Dispensaries;
 (iii) Five Female Dispensaries;
 (iv) Four New Metermities; and
 (v) Six Ayurvedic or Unani Dispensaries.

5. About 470 wells were newly excavated in this tract at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs.

6. The establishment of a special agency as distinct from the ordinary administrative agency of the tract was examined in view of criticisms directed against the scheme on that score, and in June 1921, the Special Officer and Staff and Committees were abolished, the work of improvement and development being entrusted to the Regular District Establishments. The financial stringency of the year 1920-21 and 1921-22 necessitated the limiting of these grants to medical relief, sanitation and the completion of the work already under execution. The grant which went up to Rs. 1,55,000 in 1920-21 was reduced to Rs. 51,000 in 1921-22 and to Rs. 45,000 in 1922-23 and was again raised to Rs. 76,000 in the last year. In the current year's Budget it has been fixed at Rs. 1,03,000.

7. The questions that now arise in connection with the administration of this tract are:—

- (i) what are the special needs of the Malnad on which Government may concentrate their further efforts?
- (ii) what is the agency which can be entrusted with carrying out the programme of this work?

8. After a careful review of the present situation with special reference to the past efforts made to improve the general condition of the Malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, Government have now resolved to concentrate their attention to the following needs of this tract:—

- (a) Provision of improved facilities for medical relief (including investigation of Malnad diseases);
- (b) Improvement of Sanitation and Water Supply;
- (c) Improvement of communications and opening of Railways; and
- (d) Industrial Development.

9. There are at present seven itinerant dispensaries, but they do not fulfil the object with which they were started. The Medical Officer in charge pays periodical visits to the villages comprised in his charge at intervals of a week or a fortnight and is not able to give continuous and sustained attention to medical aid. The expenditure in the shape of allowances is unnecessarily heavy and can easily cover the cost of stationary dispensaries, which may be established within easy reach of villages. Government therefore direct that the present itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries be converted into stationary dispensaries and that further stationary dispensaries not exceeding ten in number, be established in suitable places to serve the inaccessible and unhealthy parts of the Malnad during the next two years.

10. Special medical relief to women is a matter of urgent necessity and greater facilities are to be provided for maternity cases. Government therefore direct that four Lady Medical Officers be appointed for the Kadur and Shimoga Districts on a suitable scale of pay (to be revised if necessary) with a substantial allowance and free quarters. Two may be appointed in the current year and two in 1925-26.

11. It is necessary to make vaccination compulsory in municipal areas without exception and also other areas where qualified medical men are available. Necessary orders will issue in the Public Health Department in this respect.

12. As regards improvement of sanitation and water-supply, Government will make supplemental grants every year to provide for wells and sanitary improvements to villages. All such works should be under the control of the District Boards to whom the grants, to be supplemented by their own resources as far as possible, will be transferred. As regards communications it is necessary in the first instance to depute a Special Officer of the Survey or Engineering Department to make a survey of lands and to prepare a map showing therein all inter-village and inter-taluk communications and a programme of developments under this head for a period of three years.

The existing village roads and inter-taluk communications require greater attention, and to enable the District Boards to pay such attention in future, a grant will be made from the lumpsum provision under Malnad Improvement to the District Boards for the purpose. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, will be requested to select a suitable Survey Officer for the purpose and depute him for a period of six months to formulate the programme.

13. In respect of industrial developments, Government consider that special attention has to be bestowed on training the people residing in the Malnad in suitable industries by increasing the number of the existing Industrial Schools, if necessary. The supervision of the Industrial Schools will be transferred to the Superintendent of Industries, Shimoga Division, who will be asked to devote full attention to the development of Industrial Education. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to submit a scheme every year along with his Budget proposals, providing for the opening of two Industrial Schools every year, the cost of which will be met from the Malnad Improvement Grant. Six additional schools may be included in the three years' programme for the present.

14. The question of establishing a Land Mortgage Bank in the Malnad is beset with many difficulties. Government are in sympathy with the scheme generally, but must before taking definite action receive promise of popular support by way of raising at least half the share capital necessary. Further a general Economic Survey of the tract may disclose practical difficulties in working a Bank of this kind in the Malnad. Government therefore direct that a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose before final orders are passed in the matter. The cost will be met in the current year from the Budget Grant under Malnad Improvement.

15. One other problem requiring consideration immediately in the Malnad is the question of additional facilities for education. There is at present only one English High School at Chikmagalur and one Collegiate High School at Shimoga. The next three years' programme should include the opening of a High School at Tirthahalli and a Collegiate High School at Chikmagalur, subject to provision being found for the same in the Education Budget.

16. A separate grant will be made for giving scholarships to the Malnad Students, irrespective of caste or creed. Arrangements will also be made for a larger number of vocational classes being introduced in Middle Schools in the Malnad. In regard to these, the Inspector-General of Education will be requested to submit definite proposals to make a beginning in the next year as far as funds permit, including a three years' programme of expenditure for the approval of Government.

17. As regards Railways, steps are under consideration for resuming the construction of the Shimoga-Arsalu Railway line and separate orders will issue in due course.

18. The current year's Budget allotment of Rs. 1,03,000 will now be distributed for being operated upon on the lines of the general order issued above as follows:—

(i) Medical Relief	Rs. 70,000
(ii) Communication—Grants to District Boards	10,000
(iii) Sanitation and Water Supply	14,000
(iv) Deputation of a Survey or Engineering Officer	3,600
(v) Economic Survey	3,600
(vi) Lumpsum for Travelling Allowance, etc.	1,800
Total	1,03,000

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Municipal Contributions for Medical and Education charges.
 READ—

The following suggestions of Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar of Anekal submitted by the Committee appointed to revise the Municipal Account Manual—

1. Five per cent of income from Municipalities may be levied as medical contributions; the contribution, if so levied, will both be more than the present contribution and uniform.

2. Education and medical charges besides contributions for Sanitary Inspector's pay, etc., are thrown on the slender income of Municipalities. Taxes are inelastic but the expenditure is growing.

ORDER No. L. 2877-89—ML. 116-24-1 DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1924.

Government consider that the present rules regarding contributions for medical charges are alright and need no modification.

2. As regards control over primary education and contributions from Municipal Councils for this purpose, the matter will be considered separately and orders issued in the Educational Department.

B. NAGAPPA,
 Secretary to Government,
 Local and Legislative Departments.

Proposals Re Utilisation of Toties and Talaries for collection of Municipal taxes and exemption of their houses from taxation.

READ—

The following suggestion made by Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar of Anekal and submitted by the Committee appointed to revise the Municipal Account Manual—
 "Remuneration should be given to toties and talaries to help in the collection work and their houses exempted from taxation."

ORDER No. L. 2928-39—ML. 117-24-1 DATED 2ND OCTOBER 1924.

Government observe that Municipal Councils should give the shanbhogs and patels, whenever necessary, the help of peons employed in Municipal Offices and that it is not necessary to engage the services of toties and talaries for this purpose. If the services of existing peons cannot be spared for collection work, separate peons may be employed temporarily during the period required for the purpose.

2. Government also consider that no special exemption from Municipal taxation in respect of houses of toties and talaries as such is called for and that exemptions should be granted if these cases are covered by the rules framed (a) by Government under Section 187 of the Municipal Regulation for levy of taxes by the Minor Municipal Councils and (b) by other Municipal Councils under Section 46 (i) of the Municipal Regulation.

B. NAGAPPA,
 Secretary to Government,
 Local and Legislative Departments.

Review of the Report on the working of Jails and Lock-ups in the State.

READ—
 Letter No. 787-21-24, dated 4th June 1924, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, submitting the Report on the working of the Jails and Lock-ups in the State for the calendar year 1923, with the prescribed statistical statements.

ORDER No. P. 1807-17—PRIS. 78-23-4, DATED 3RD OCTOBER 1924.

Recorded.

The report has been received one month and seventeen days after the due date and the reason assigned for the delay is not satisfactory. Orders were issued during

the year effecting a retrenchment of twelve temporary warders detailed on extra mural labour in both the jails, and a wholetime teacher was sanctioned in the Bangalore Central Jail to impart education to illiterate convicts.

The number of prisoners of all classes admitted to the two jails and the several lock-ups in the State and the daily average number of prison population during the year under review were 6,348 and 1,158.17 against 7,589 and 1,208.32 respectively in the previous year. The number of prisoners admitted into the Bangalore and Mysore Jails during the year was 3,035 and 704 respectively, and the maximum number of persons on any one day was 850 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 193 in the Mysore Jail.

A gratifying feature in this year's report is the decline in the number of youthful offenders admitted into the jails. Their number only 849 against 778 of last year. Convicts for offences against property under Section 379 to 381 and 461 to 462, Indian Penal Code, formed the major portion of the prison population, and admissions under heinous offences, especially murder and homicide shows an appreciable fall.

The cash earnings for the year under review is Rs. 20,963 against Rs. 19,381 of last year. The realisations from the employment of convicts in the jails on remunerative labour are not adequate and are capable of considerable improvement. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to take necessary steps in this direction. The report called for in the matter of the introduction of sericulture as a paying industry in both the jails is awaited. The average receipt per head of working convicts is Rs. 26-2-3 against 23-11-1 of last year which shows a slight increase.

The cost per head of the prison population in the Bangalore Central Jail was Rs. 96-14-9 and that in the Mysore Jail Rs. 169-15-0 during the year, against Rs. 91-7-2 and Rs. 176-12-6 respectively and the average cost of maintenance in the lock-ups was Rs. 181 against Rs. 171 of last year. This rise in the cost per head in the Bangalore Central Jail had been explained to be due to the decrease in the number of admissions and the maintenance of the same establishments. This does not seem to be a proper explanation. The difference in the cost per head of the Jail population in the Mysore Jail and that in the Bangalore Central Jail is too glaring to be passed over as also the cost between the jails and the lock-ups. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to investigate the matter thoroughly and submit a report.

Health and sanitation were on the whole satisfactory. Compared with the number of admissions to the jail, viz., 6,348 against 7,589 of last year, both sick and death rates show a rise over the figures of last year, viz., 30.13 against 18.16 and 15 against 11 respectively, but in proportion to the number of admissions to the hospital, viz., 1,481 against 1,043 the death rate has diminished from 186 to 167.

Government are glad to observe that there were no escapes or re-captures in the two jails and that there were only two escapes from all the lock-ups of the State of which one was re-captured.

In spite of the observations made in the last year's review, the inspection of the lock-ups by the District Magistrates, has not been satisfactory and Government hope that the District Magistrates will pay greater attention to this part of their duty in future.

It has to be observed with regret, that little or no interest has been shown by the public in the reclamation of discharged prisoners and that no society for the aid of discharged prisoners has been formed anywhere in the State.

Religious and moral instruction was imparted to prisoners of different denominations by their respective religious teachers. Government are glad to note that non-official visitors are evincing greater interest in the welfare of the prisoners as is evidenced by the increase in the number of visits that they have made over those of the previous year.

The administration of the jails and lock-ups in the State was on the whole satisfactory during the year.

B. NAGAPPA
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Travelling Allowance Bills of the Members of Taluk Boards.

READ—

Letter No. O. C. 1214-23, dated the 6—9th August 1924, from the President, District Board, Kolar, requesting sanction to the resolution of the District Board, that the Presidents of the Taluk Boards may be authorised to pass the travelling allowance bills of the members of Taluk Boards so as not to exceed the Budget allotment.

ORDER No. E. 3000-17—L.B. 72-24/2, DATED 6TH OCTOBER 1924.

Sanctioned.

B. NAGAPPA,

Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.**Advisory Committee for the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.**

READ—

Government Order No. 8462-72—Edn. 48-20-30, dated 14th March 1921, sanctioning the reconstitution of the Committee of Management of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

2. Letter No. G. 135-6, dated the 8th March 1924, from the Director of Industries and Commerce, submitting proposals for reconstituting the Committee into an Advisory and Visiting Committee.

3. Unofficial Note No. 185, dated 28th July 1924, from the same officer, on the subject.

ORDER No. I. C. 2394-2400—I & C. 55-22-102, DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1924.

As the Committee of Management sanctioned in the Government Order of 4th March 1921 read above, has not been doing much useful work, the Director of Industries and Commerce has suggested the formation of an Advisory and Visiting Committee with certain additional powers so that it may be able to execute a definite influence and control over the working of the institution.

2. Government are pleased to accept the Director's proposal and are accordingly pleased to direct that an Advisory Committee for the institute be formed for a period of two years from 1st October 1924. The Committee will consist of the following members:

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District (Convenor).
- (2) The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
- (3) Rao Bahadur Raja Silpavisarada B. Subba Rao.
- (4) Mr. B. Sitharamachar of the Essenflour Products, Ltd.
- (5) Rev. Mr. Sawday, and
- (6) Mr. T. G. Lakshmana Rao, retired Executive Engineer in Mysore.

Mr. Alderton, Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute, will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Committee. The functions of the Committee will be as detailed in the rules, printed as an accompaniment to this order. *Rules for the constitution of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*

1. The functions of the Committee will be Advisory.
2. The following proposals shall be placed before the Committee.
 - (i) All matters involving a change either of policy or in the methods of work in the institute.
 - (ii) Alterations in the prescribed courses, introduction of new courses and modifications in the curricula and examinations and other tests.
 - (iii) Revision or reduction of establishment.
 - (iv) All other proposals involving an increase to the recurring expenditure of the institute.
 - (v) Any other important questions which the Government or the Director of Industries and Commerce may refer to the Committee.